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21	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
22	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
23	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION		
24	ORACLE AMERICA, INC.	Case No. CV 10-03561 WHA	
25	Plaintiff,	ORACLE'S RESPONSE TO COURT'S NOTICE RE OPENING THE DOOR TO ANDROID N	
26	v.		
27	GOOGLE INC.	Dept.: Courtroom 8, 19th Floor Judge: Honorable William Alsup	
28	Defendant.		

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Oracle submits this response to the Court's Notice Re Android N. ECF No. 1892.

Oracle has not and will not open the door to Android N. In the Court's Order on

GPL, OpenJDK, GNU Classpath, and Custom, the Court stated explicitly what would and would not open the door (ECF No. 1829 at 3-4):

Oracle should take care, however, not to open the door. If Oracle suggests to the jury that, as a technical or engineering matter, Google could not have used OpenJDK for Android, then Oracle will open the door to the 2015 development. Oracle will, however, still be free to argue that OEMs and carriers would have resisted it due to the very reason Google gave at the time (OEMs having to contribute proprietary software back to the public). Arguments like that will not open the door. And, Oracle can argue that "if it was so viable, how come Google never did it back then when it mattered?" This will not open the door to 2015.

Oracle has never once argued, or elicited testimony, that Google could not have used OpenJDK as a technical or engineering matter.

On Friday morning, outside the presence of the jury, Google's counsel suggested that certain Oracle statements highlighted in Google's willfulness brief (ECF No. 1884) opened the door to Android N. Trial Tr. 935:2-14. In general, the statements Google complains of relate to Google's continued release of new versions of Android even though Google knew better. See ECF No. 1884 at 1-2. For example, Oracle's counsel in opening remarks said: "And even worse than that, ladies and gentlemen, Google kept coming out with new what they call flavors. New versions of Android, each time using these APIs, even though they knew that they shouldn't be doing that. Gingerbread, Honeycomb, Ice Cream Sandwich, Jelly Bean." Trial Tr. 277:1-5. Such statements do not open the door to Android N. They do not state that Google had no technically feasible alternative and was therefore forced to infringe with every new release. It is undisputed that each of those versions (Gingerbread, Honeycomb, Ice Cream Sandwich, Jelly Bean, and others) contains Oracle's copyrighted work. Indeed, the Court has already so instructed the jury. Oracle's comment during opening is nothing more than a simple statement that each of the versions of Android at issue contains Oracle's copyrighted works and that Google continued to release new infringing versions of Android even though Oracle had filed this suit and so Google knew that Oracle claimed that

Android infringed.

The only other type of statement Google complains of similarly relates to Android versions currently on the market. During the cross examination of Google's Eric Schmidt, Oracle's counsel asked: "Q: And did you take any steps, after this lawsuit got filed in August 2010, to take out of the mobile devices on the market any code or anything relating to those API packages? A: I'm not aware of any in that time period." See ECF No. 1884 at 2 (quoting Trial Tr. 394:15-18). But this too opens no door to Android N. This question and the answer focus on the time period immediately after this suit was filed in 2010, long before Google's 2015 Christmas Eve publication of non-final source code for a future release of Android N. Further, Oracle's question does not suggest that Google could not, as a technical or engineering matter, have used OpenJDK or any other non-infringing alternative. It simply inquires whether Google took any steps immediately following Oracle's commencement of this lawsuit to remove the infringing code from "devices on the market." Android N is completely beside the point and unrelated to the question and statements to which Google has previously pointed.

Finally, it bears noting that though Google has suggested that Oracle has opened the door to Android N, Trial Tr. 935:2-14, Google has not actually argued that the door is open and has not sought the Court's permission to introduce evidence about Android N. Rather, the Court had to issue the instant order, on the eve of Google resting, asking Google to speak now about Android N or to forever hold its peace. Google's failure to affirmatively move for permission to introduce evidence about Android N—especially given the significance Google placed on Android N this winter—is telling, to say the least.

Dated:	May 15, 2016	Respectfully submitted,
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		By: /s/ Andrew Silverman Andrew Silverman
		Counsel for ORACLE AMERICA, INC.